



Avoiding Terminations, Single Offer Competition, and Costly Changes with Fixed Price Contracts

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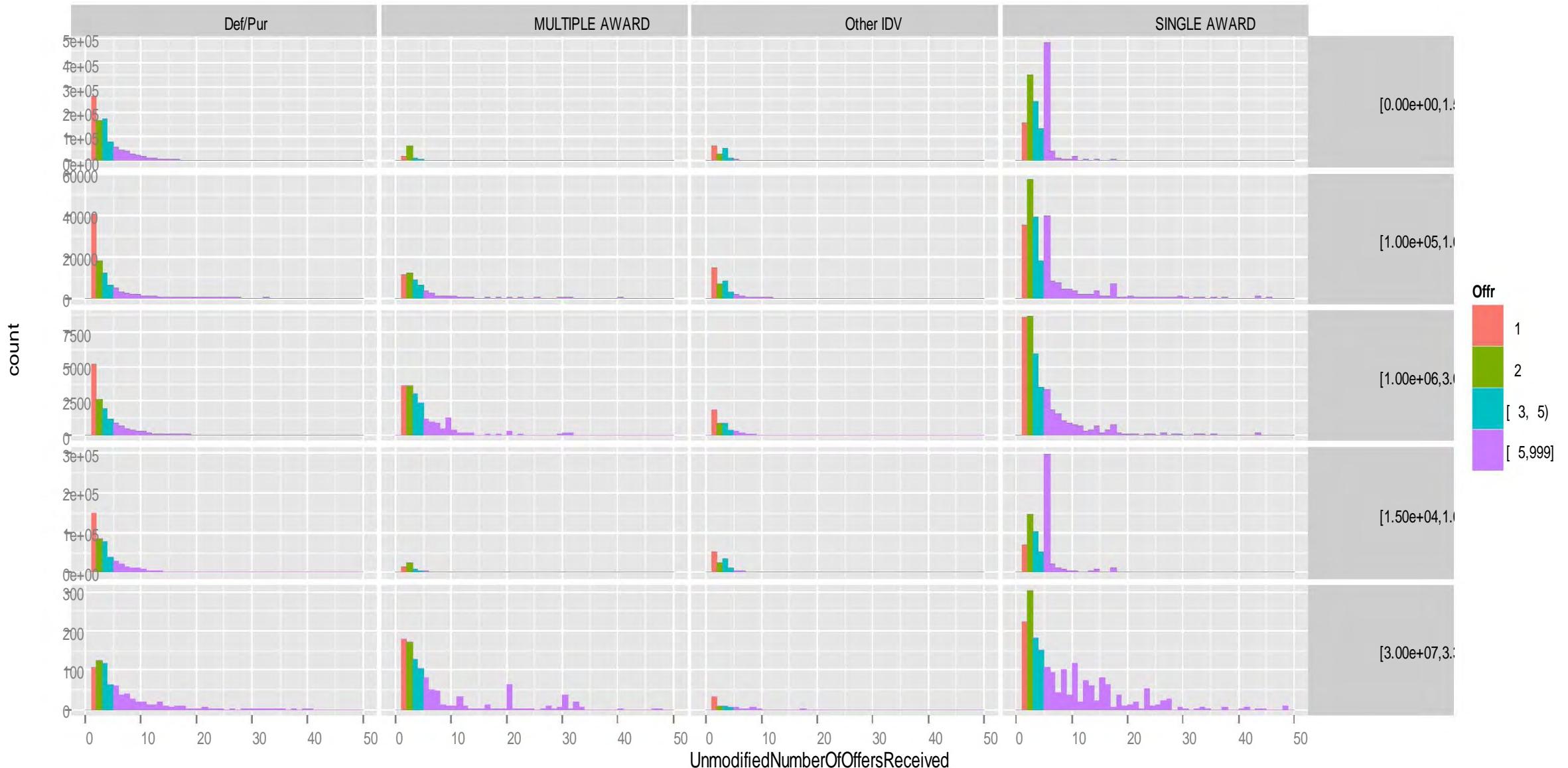
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Methodology

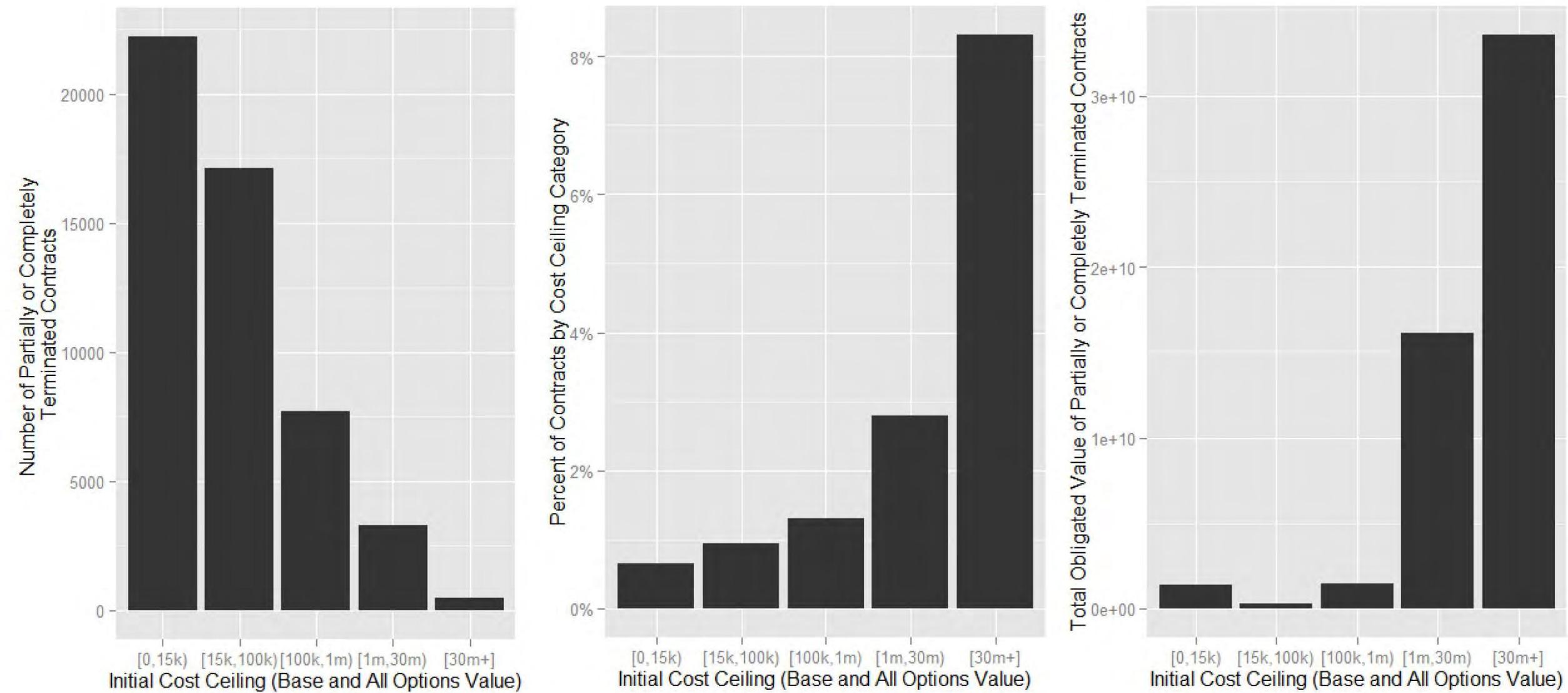
This slide describes the overall methodology employed to develop this dataset. Aggregated data downloads from FPDS are unavailable for pre-2000 data, requiring a different approach.

- The data set of approximately six million entries includes all contracts in the Federal Procurement Data System (FPDS) completed between FY2007 and FY2013.
- Federal regulations require only that all unclassified prime contracts worth \$2,500 and above be reported to FPDS.
- FPDS data are constantly being updated, including those for back years. As a consequence, the dollar totals for a given year may have changed since the data was downloaded.
- All dollar figures are in current dollars because contract ceilings do not account for inflation.

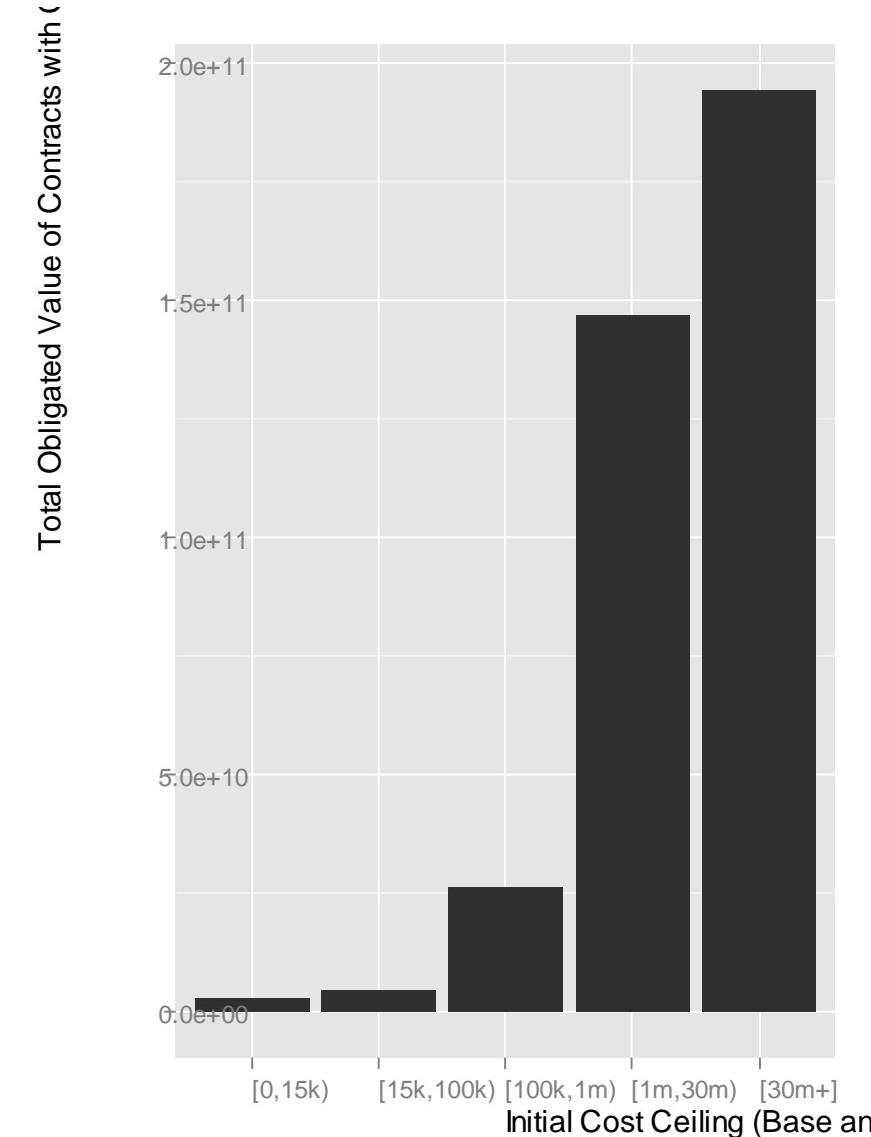
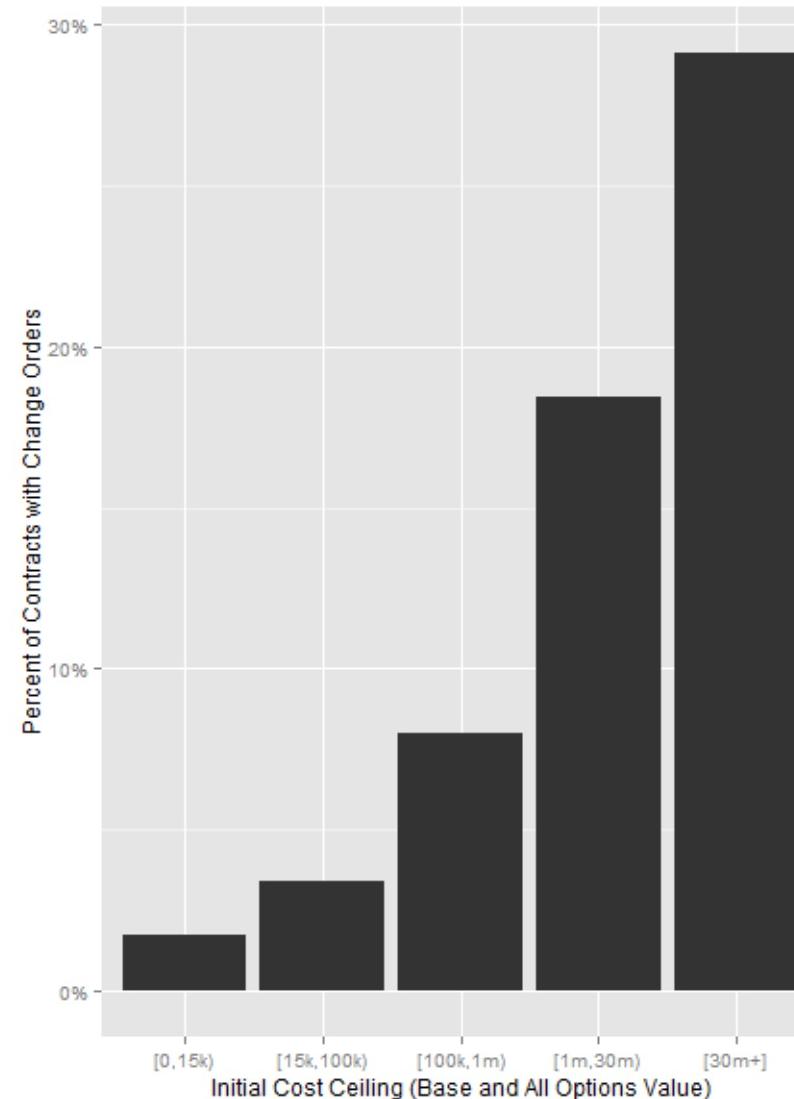
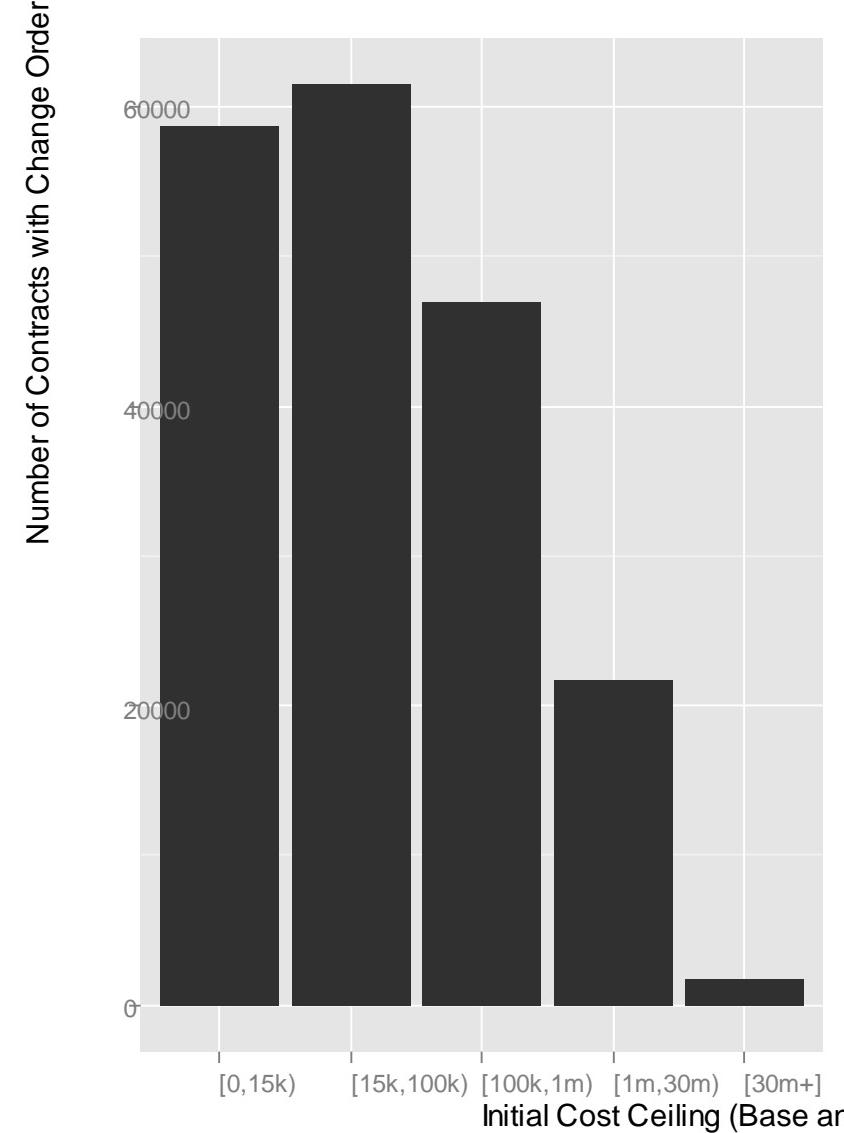
Dependent Variable: Number of offers



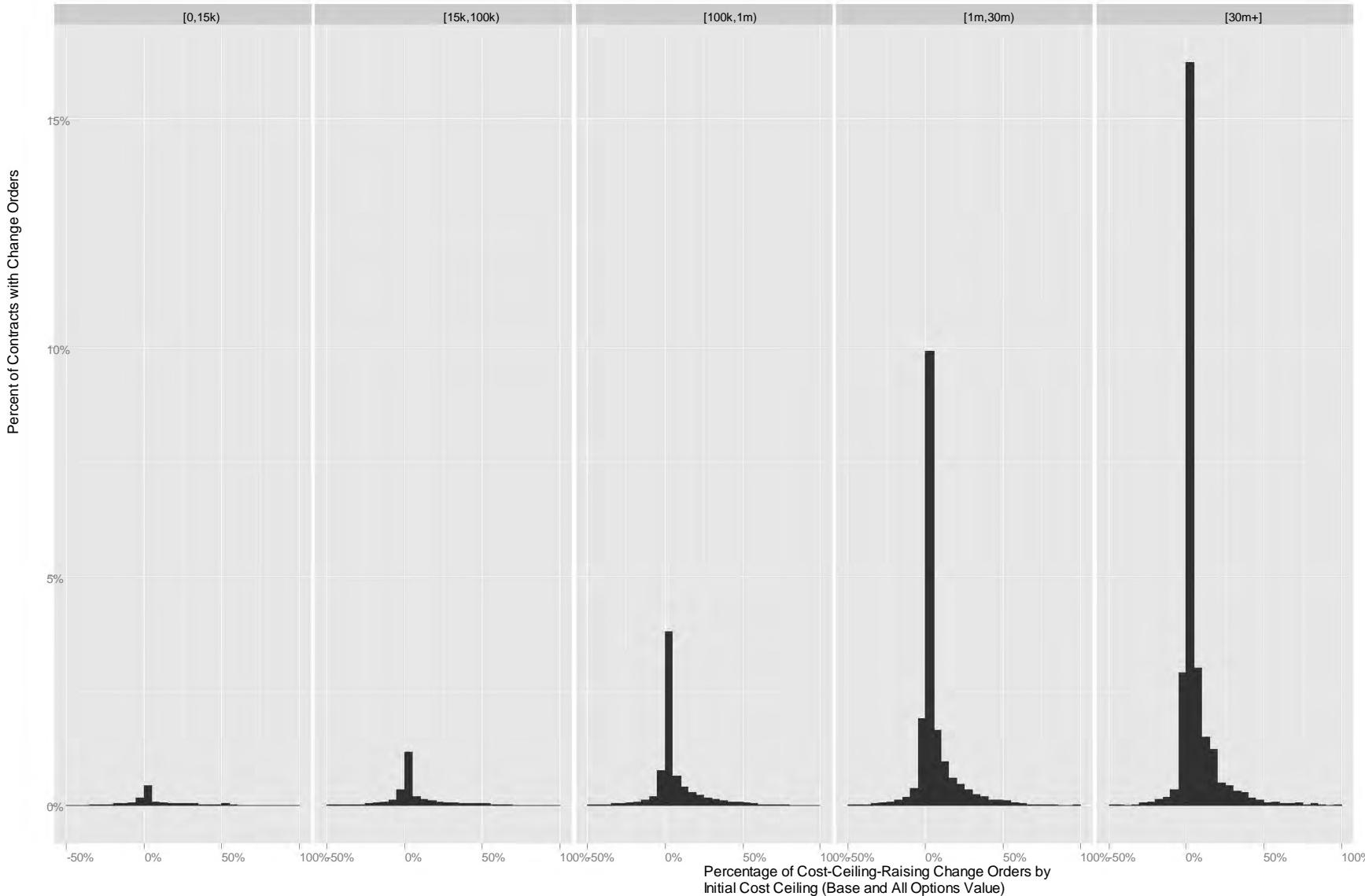
Dependent Variable: Terminations



Dependent Variable: Number of Change Orders



Dependent Variable: Cost Ceiling-Raising Change Orders

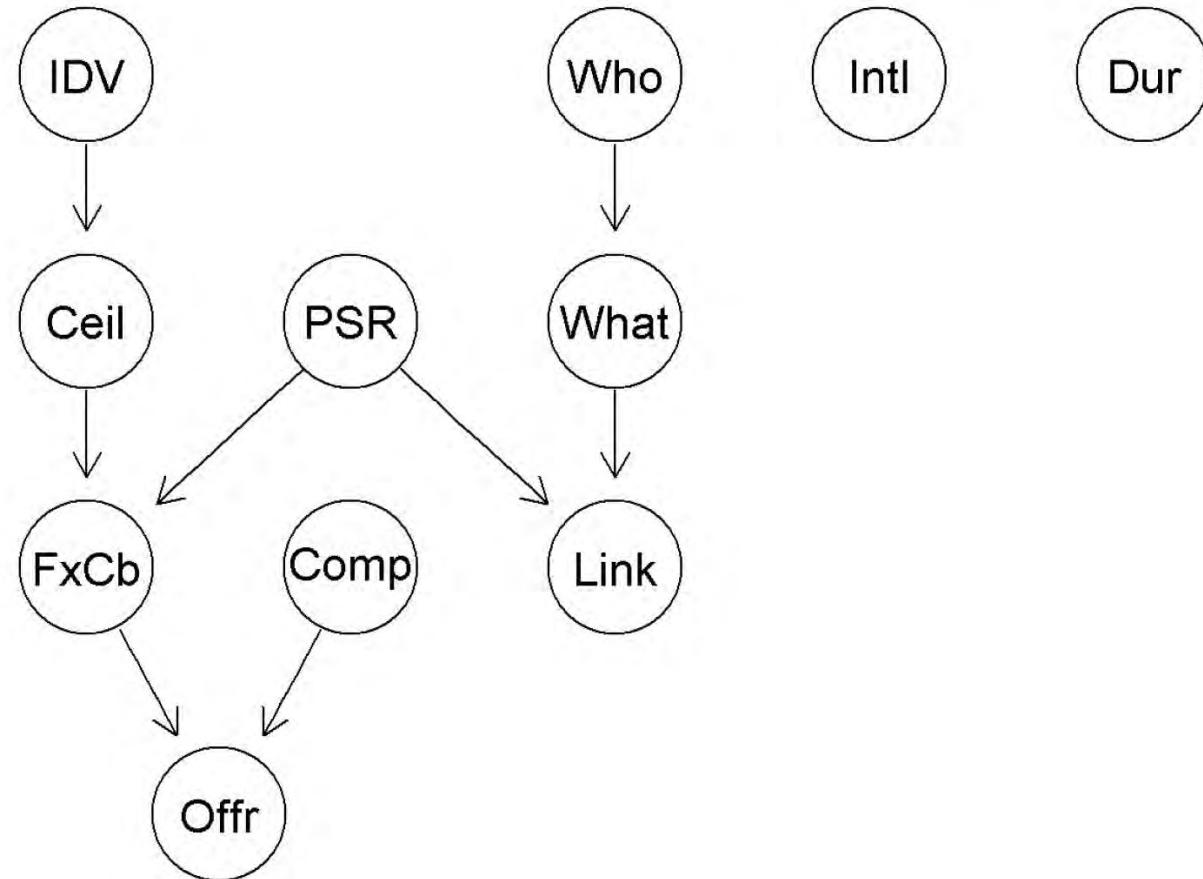


Introduction to Bayesian Networks

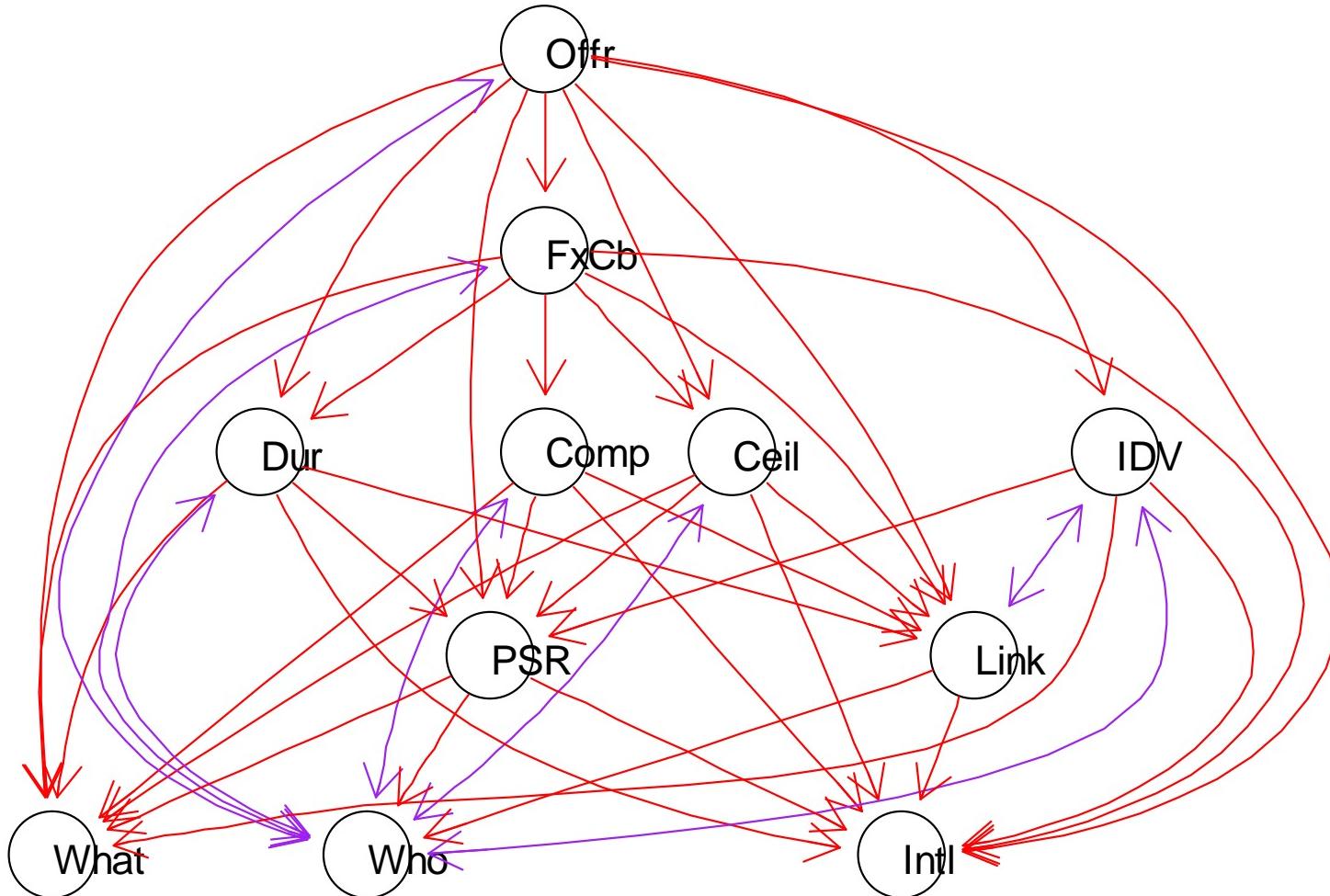
- The model is based on *Bayesian inferential* statistics, and relates the odds of an event (Event A1) to the odds of another event (Event A2) before and after the occurrence of some other event (Event B).
- It is a way of representing a set of variables nodes and their conditional dependencies via a directed acyclic graph (DAG).
- Because a Bayesian network is a complete model for variables and their relationships, it can be used to answer probabilistic queries about them.
- The model is built in the open source statistical programming language R using two modules. The module BnLearn is used for the Bayesian network learning process, which turns the collected data into a DAG.
- The module gRain is used for the second part of the process, creating the conditional probability table and then querying the resulting multiples.
- The data and the open source processing and analytic programming code used to implement this process are available through the CSISdefense fixed price GitHub repository
(Available at: <https://github.com/CSISdefense/Fixed-price>)

White List: Arcs which are required to present in the Bayesian model

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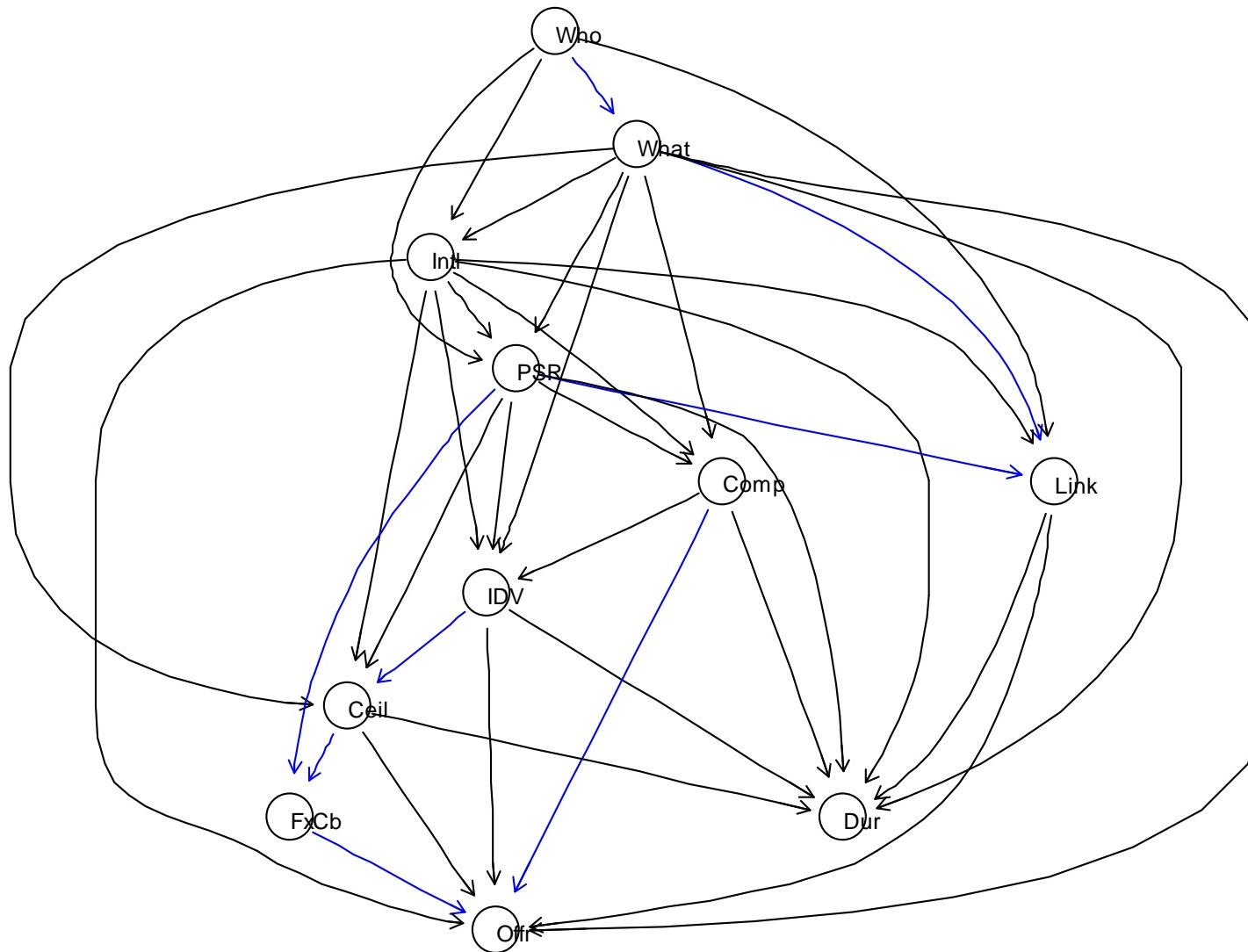


Black List: Arcs which are not allowed in the Bayesian model



Resulting Bayesian Model

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Hypothesis 1: Large R&D contracts will perform better as cost-based contracts

Support in Literature: Goel (1999) found “that the [contracting office] principal prefers a cost-plus contract in cases of large R&D projects or rising innovation benefits... The agent increases its research out-lays in response to a higher sharing rate when the expected rewards from innovation significantly exceed research costs.” Similarly Kendall (2015) describes low technical risk as a reason to choose fixed price contracts. Large R&D contracts are known for their technical risk.

Results:

- **Number of Offers:** The hypothesis was supported, cost-based contracts had a substantially lower single offer competition rate, 22.5 percent for cost-based versus 29.7 percent for fixed price. Cost-based similarly had a higher rate of competition with five or more offer. This pattern held for long duration contracts and for aircraft contracts. In the latter case fixed price contracts received only a single offer 37.6 percent of the time versus 11.3 percent for cost-based! Cost-plus only loses its advantage for IDV contracts.

Hypothesis 2: Complex projects, as measured by pre-milestone B major defense acquisition project status, will perform better as cost-based contracts

Support in Literature: Bajari and Tadelis (2001) found that cost-plus contracts are preferred to fixed price contracts when a project is more complex (Bajari and Tadelis 2001).

Results:

Number of offers: The hypothesis was weakly supported using project interlinkages as a proxy for complexity. However, the results were not highly robust and were contradicted for two of the five controls. The single offer competition rate for cost-plus contracts was six percentage points lower for large contracts and two percentage points lower for aircraft. Since both large contracts and aircraft and drone contracts are associated with MDAPs, this suggests that the study team will need to refine linkages or test the hypothesis directly by looking at system equipment codes.

Hypothesis 3: Contracts with a longer duration will perform better as cost-based contracts

Support in Literature: Braucher (1953) found that “price redetermination might be used whenever contingency charges otherwise would be included in a contract price due to such factors as prolonged delivery schedules, unstable market conditions for material or labor, or uncertainty as to cost of performance.”

Results:

- **Number of Offers:** The hypothesized relationship did not hold. Unlike Hypothesis 2, the results appeared to be fairly robust. Overall, 25.3 percent of fixed price contracts with durations greater than a year receive only one offer compared to 31.4 percent of cost-plus contracts. This gap narrows to less than a percentage point for large contracts and aircraft and drone contracts.

Hypothesis 4: The potential for greater competition improves fixed price performance

Support in Literature: Goel (2001) argues that “[Government principals] would prefer a fixed-price contract when the number of bidders increases.” The hypothesis that fixed price contests are preferred by acquisition officials when they are likely to receive more competition may indicate that contracts that are more likely to be competed will perform better.

Results:

- **Number of Offers:** This hypothesis is not testable with this dependent variable. However, given the high variability for the Number of Offers Received for fixed price contracts and the number of evidence nodes influencing both competition and number of offers, this hypothesis should be straightforward to test in future stages.

Hypothesis 5: Large software projects perform better as fixed price contracts

Support in Literature: Gopal and Sivaramakrishnan (2006) studied whether “the vendor's ability to leverage information asymmetry about capabilities and experiences translates into the vendor preferring Fixed-Price contract to secure larger information rents” and found support for “larger and longer projects with larger teams.” For this iteration, Electronics and Communications services were used as a proxy for software.

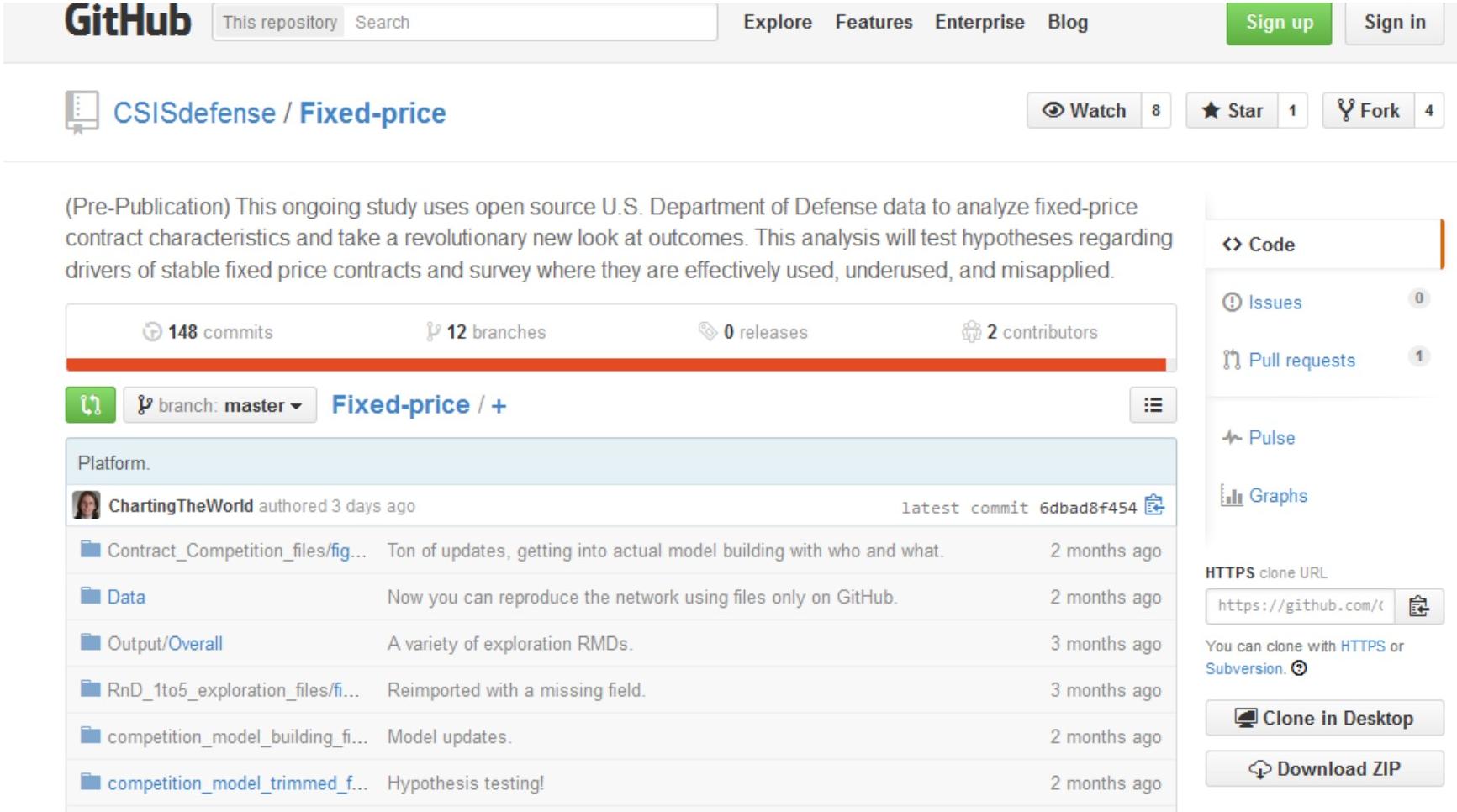
Results:

- **Number of Offers:** Our results surrounding this hypothesis were inconclusive. We found that for small contracts, the hypothesis holds, with fixed price contracts nearly ten percentage points less likely to receive one offer compared to cost-based (28.8 percent versus 38.7 percent). However, this relationship reverses itself for large contracts. 29.0 percent of fixed price contracts receive only a single offer versus 21.2 percent of cost-based contracts.

Releasing our data into the wild:

Our work in progress is available at <http://www.GitHub.com/CSISdefense/Fixed-Price>

As we clean up our interface
 please contact
gsanders@csis.org
 for walkthroughs and
 to tune to your specific needs
 (e.g. get only a sample of your
 Preferred size)



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository page for 'CSISdefense / Fixed-price'. The page includes a brief description: '(Pre-Publication) This ongoing study uses open source U.S. Department of Defense data to analyze fixed-price contract characteristics and take a revolutionary new look at outcomes. This analysis will test hypotheses regarding drivers of stable fixed price contracts and survey where they are effectively used, underused, and misapplied.' Key statistics are displayed: 148 commits, 12 branches, 0 releases, and 2 contributors. The repository is set to the 'master' branch. A list of recent commits is shown, including updates to files like 'Contract_Competition_files/fig...', 'Data', 'Output/Overall', 'RnD_1to5_exploration_files/fi...', 'competition_model_building_fi...', and 'competition_model_trimmed_f...'. The commits are dated from 3 days ago to 3 months ago.

Commit Details	Date
ChartingTheWorld authored 3 days ago	latest commit 6dbad8f454
Contract_Competition_files/fig...	2 months ago
Data	2 months ago
Output/Overall	3 months ago
RnD_1to5_exploration_files/fi...	3 months ago
competition_model_building_fi...	2 months ago
competition_model_trimmed_f...	2 months ago